## Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop're. ASHTABULA, 1 ; OHIO.

# **NEWS SUMMARY.**

Important Intelligence from All Parts.

Congressional. pears on the Spottord-Kellogy contast were presented and read, and resolutions were reported on the 25t. The majority roport, presented by Mr. Hill (disk, charges Mr. Kellogy settle and the 25t. The majority roport, presented by Mr. Hill (disk, charges Mr. Kellogy settle average and a security to the Senate by Afresta, the use of money, prosises of office, and other corrupt peactices, and resolution were reported declaring that "according to the evidence new known to the Senate Mr. Kellogy was not, and Mr. Spottord was, chosen to a seat in the Senate by the Louislana Legislature. The minority report was read by Mr. Hear, and signed by Means, Moar, and declares that the evidence of the seat of the seat in the contract of the seat and everification declare in favor of Mr. Kellogy's chain to the sout. After discussion, by Means, Moar, Ill and Kellogy, a motion to print the evidence after the seat of the seat and contained the reports where made, and a hill was contained to specific the seat and contained the reports where made, and a hill was contained and the seat of the peris on the Spofford-Kellogy contact we presented and read, and resolutions were

aum appropriated for printing for the year shall not expeed \$40,000, was passed.

House.—Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Pholps, providing for the free passage of Irish Immigrants on the return veyage of the Single Constellation, about to start for Irenand, with provisions for the suffering passantry of that islands by Mr. Price, emending the Antional Bank act in regard to the distribution of currency by Mr. Alberton, reducing the internal Bank act in regard to the distribution. Of currency by Mr. Alberton, reducing the Ernsident of Indiffy the Guyten of the President to \$53,990...Mr. Bills intuitive of the President to \$53,990...Mr. Bills intuitive of the President to School of the President of the Antion of the Chayten-liniwer the advergardantives (see Christian to a joint protectional admitted force may count, water-way or communication to be the suffer account to Antional and the Profile Oceans. Mr. Young interduced a resolution declaring that the positives conflicts and the conflicts of National interests and jurisdiction shall by to grow out of the construction diction shally to grow out of the construction of the construction of the construction.

SENATE. - The bill incorporating the National Educational Association was dis-cussed on the EM. The Geneva Award bill was further considered and delasted. Howse.—An exciting personal con-

proversy occurred, growing out of a charge made by Mr. Garrield that Mr. Townshead had, the day shows, a deceptive manner, secured the reference of a bili making several reductions to duties to the Committee on Revision of the Laws instead of that on Ways and Mraiss, the rules requiring that all bills relating to revenue shall be referred to the latter committee. Mr. Gartield moved to amend the journal to as to refer the bill to the Committee on Ways and Moals. The Speakor cutoristing the motion, Mr. Nicholis moved to lay it on the latter, which was agreed to—18 to 12. Mr. Mr. Nicholis moved to—18 to 12. Mr. Mr. Nicholis moved to—18 to 12. Mr. Mr. Nicholis moved to lay it on the latter, which was agreed to—18 to 12. Mr. Townshead the motion to—18 to 12. Mr. Townshead the motion to reconsider, and lay that motion to reconsider, but they well as the motion to reconsider, but they well as the motion to reconsider, but they well as the motion to reconsider the peaker relied that the unit of the Goostel of the House, and if objection were made the motion to repondider could not be withfrawn. Mr. Townshead appealed from this decision, and, or motion of Mr. Garfield the appeal was tabled—18 to 13. The motion to reconsider was tabled—18 to 13. Header which a war of world counsel, Mr. Townshead appealed from this decision, and, or motion of Mr. Garfield personally not 18 to 18 t SENATE.-The Geneva Award bill

was further debated on the 24th. House.—The entire session, which lasted nutil midnight, was devoted to a discusr. Townshead's bill reducing the duties on ratin articles, the penting resolution being to offered by Mr. Molano, declaring that in a option of the Holano, declaring that in a option of the Holano the reference of the B to the Committee on the Revision of the assesses incorrect under the rails, and that ach equalities should be discharged from its arches consideration, and the bill be referred to the Gunnalities should be discharged from its irribes consideration, and the bill be referred to the Gunnalities of Mays and Menns. By litudering proceedings the opposents of the solution succeedings the opposents of the solution succeedings the opposenting a decisive ofe being taken thereon under a metion for a previous question.

SENATE -Mr. Cameron (Pa.) in-SENATE.—Mr. Cameron (Pa.) introduced a joint resolution on the 28th providing for a commission to consider and report what logislation is needed for the better regulation of commerce among the distinct the commission to commerce among the distinct three Senators, the commission to commerce among the distinct three Senators, the commission to commission to be appointed by the freedent strong outlands to the property of the freedent strong outlands to be a senatory of commerce many many threedent to the people that senatory of addition of commerce many in the senatory of the freedent commission and commerce many in the senatory of t

House .- After a lengthy controversy duties on certain articles the journals of 23d, 28d and 28th were approved, and the cutica discharging the themsittee on the the Ed. 25d and with were approved, and the resolution dissolarying the Committee on the Revision of the Law from the further con-sideration of Mr. Townshend's till was agreed to 15 to 152 and the bill was then referred to the Ways and Moune Committee—12 to 92— they four Democrate and Groundacker yea-ley will the majority.

### From Washington,

THE son of ex-Senator Christiancy emphatically dentes his step-mother's charge of a corrupt bargain between his father and the late Eacharian Chandler.
The Senate, in executive session on the 23d, rejected the President's nominations

for Census Supervisors in the First, necond and Eleventh Ohio Districts. Washington dispatches of the 24th

say that the Interior Department had been informed that large numbers of Sitting Bull's band had recently applied at Fort Peck for rations, and offered to surrender their arms and ponies. These surrenders, Secretary Schurz stafed, would have to be under to the military posts. The Secretary said he had every reason to believe that the remainder of the Ute Indians sugaged in the Merker mussacra would be brought in without delay. One of the Indians explored by Jack, and then in Washington, had been identified by Mrs. Meeker as having acted in a friendly manner toward the indies during

The East.

Tue Rhode Island Democrats met in State Convention as Providence on the 25d and nominated Horace A. Kimball for Governor; S. P. Sloemn for Lieutenant Governor; S. P. Sloemn for Lieutenant Governor; W. B. Hallett for Secretary of State; H. J. Carroll for Attorney General; D. B. Pond for Treasurer. Tilden delagates were chosen to the Cinciunal Convention. Resolutions were topted denouncing the provision of the Stat. Constitution requiring real-estate qualifica-tion for foreign-born citizens; the employ-ment of United States Marshals and soldiers a the polls; the alleged Electoral-Commission fraud of 1870, and the third-term policy; declar-ing that the men elected in 1899 shall be inaugu-rated; for the honest payment of public debts n such currency as its terms imply, and preservation of public faith; opposing a third

THE Pennsylvania State Greenback ivention met at Harrisburg on the 23d and ected delegates to the National Convention o be held in Chicago on the 9th of June. The congates were instructed to vote for Hen-rick B. Wright for President. The resolulons allopted regard nationality, corrossy re form, and rights of labor as one and insepara-ile; declare that the United States shall less il currency, gold and allver and paper, all to be free legal tender for all purposes, public and private, and that there shall be no banks of issue, State or National, extend party sym-pathy and active co-operation to the working-men of California in their efforts to combat he evils of Chinese chesp labor, and deelers hat full restitution about the made to soldiers or depreciation of the money in which they

A New York dispatch of the 28d ays the total arrival there of immigrants so ar during the month reached 19,730, more han double the number for the same time

ARCHEDITOR WOOD, of Philadelphia, as issued a circular condemning secret ocieties as dangerous to civil society and

jurious to the interests of religion. THE persecutor of Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, was discovered and arrested in Saltimore on the 24th. His name is Kogene Pairfax Williamson; his age, forty, and his place of residence, Pittsburgh. He said he did not know what prompted him to send the letters, postal-cards, etc., as his victim never injured him in any manner.

On the 24th the first coal charter of

he season was made at Buffulo, at seventy-

the cents per ton to Chicago.

THERE were heavy snow storms broughout the Eastern States on the night of he 34th. A FEW days ago the family of Edward

Westlake, six persons, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., were poisoned by an infusion of fin-son weed, drank by mittake for tea. All had-recovered arcept one on the 24th. On the 24th Dr. Cable, a prominent

"ittsburgh (Ps.) physician, fatally poisoned daten-year-old son by giving him a teaspoon of of morphine by mistake for some croup THE New York State Convention of

he National Greenback-Laher party met at Albany on the 24th. Patrick E. Ford, George 3. Jones, James E. Wright and Samuel Lovell were chosen as delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. Resolutions were adopted at substantially like those adopted by the unsylvania Convention.

According to a New York telegram. of the 25th Edison claimed he had ascer-ained the cause of the cracking of some of he globes containing the incandescent car bons, and had found means of removing H. This, he said, would obviate the necessity of annealing the gioles, and keep their cost at

On the 25th Rev. Dr. Dix had an inerview with "Gentleman Jo" Williamson, in the course of which the latter expressed reat contrition and protested his innocunce f an intention to levy blackmail. Mr. Gay ler, of the post-office, believed the culpri was "guided in his work by some imano im-pulse." Dr. Dix thought he should be brought to punishment for the sake of ex-

West and South.

THE United States Circuit Court at Detroit has sentenced the late eashier of the money at insurious. Sive years, for defrauding the bank.

Greenback party of Tennessee has been called to meet at Nashville, May 22, to choose delegates to the Chicago Convention.

THE Minnesota State Democratic Convention to choose delegates to the Gin-giounti Convention will meet in St. Paul on

the 20th of May.
On the 21st, at Evansville, Ind., a dicrophone was placed on the pulpit of the numberland Presbyterian Church, and conected with telephones in the houses of a number of infirm and aged members who rers inside to attend church service. By this heans they were enabled to hear the entire ervice, organ, choir and preacher, quite dis-

dated March 45, says Indians had lately attacked a party of six men near Santa Barbara, N. M., killing them all.

dinary and Minister Fiscipotentiary of the
United States to China, vice George F.
Seward, recalled; and John F. Switt, of California, and William H. Trescot, of South
Carolina, to be Commissioners to China to
negotiate a treaty.

On the 24th General Halbert E. Paine,
Commissioner of Patents, tendered his resignation as the delegate may deen expedition as
the delegate may deen expedition.

Foreign Intelligence.

According to a Constantinople dis paten of the 2xm the flavorsh the sum de-manded by Montenegro. Another dispatch of the same date says the sum paid to the Greek brigands for the ransom of Colonel Synge was \$60,000, instead of \$20,000 as bere reported.

THE greater part of the business portion of the City of Samana, San Domingo, was recently destroyed by fire. At the height of the confingration a party of pillagers sum-reled over their booty, and several of then were killed. The raise of the property decoverd year fit from mon.

MONTREAL (Canada) dispatches of the 25th say French Canadians were leaving that city at the rate of sixty or seventy a day for Michigan or Colorado, while a few were destined for California. A large number of mechanics were being singaged to go to Coloado and other places to prepare lumber, etc.

On the afternoon of the 25th a disharged employe entered the room of Hon-eorge Brown, editor of the Toronto Globe, George Brown, editor of the Toronto Gloor, and attempted to assassinate him. After one shot, the ball striking the old gentleman in the thigh, the would-be murderer was seized, disarmed and conveyed to prison. Accounting to a St. Petersburg special

of the 20th the Charlind, on the right pre-vious, shot and mortally wounded his conf-dential screening who entered his bed room during the night, thinking the Charlind culted In is stated that the Emperor of Rus-

sia has presented Prince Alexander, of Bulga-ria, with a war speamer, 60,000 rifes and sevral Erupp eannon. RUSSIAN newspapers have been intructed to retrain from publishing anything oncerning the expedition against the Turco-

On the 25th the ex-Empress Eugenie mbarked at Southampton for South Africa, o vigit the locality where the Prince Inperial was killed.

LATER. A Loxpox dispatch of the 26th says Prince Largeds, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, would sul for Canada on the 29th of April. He would afterward make a your of he Western States and cities.

A MUTINY of miners at a place called Anguero, in Mexico, recently resulted in the Milling of two Americans and one Canadian. A St. Petersauro dispatch of the 26th says defalcations had been discovered in

the overland enstop-house in that city, amounting to \$505,000. A LONDON telegram of the 26th says China had decided to risk war with Russia rather than accept the result of the recent

THE United States Senate was not in ssion on the 20th. In the House the morn-g hour was consumed in the consideration private bills, and a long debate then took the was requisite under the rules to by skile ivate business and proceed to the consider-ion of public bills; without determining the point, the House went into Committee

THE New York Democratic State Committee met in New York City on the 27th. A form of call was adopted for sundry delegates to the State Convention, but the time and place were left vacant. The call sets forth that the object of State Convention is to choose grates to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention at Cincin-nati. A substitute offered, designating Utica and the 8th of June as the place and time, was defeated. A sub-committee of five was appointed to fill the blanks on the adopted call, the time to be between the 20th of April and the 1st of May. Ar Richmond, Va., on the 26th, Judge

G. L. Christian, of the Hustings Court, order ed the summoning of two colored men on the venirs for the next term of his court. This will be the first lims colored people ever had representation on the juries of any courts in that State, outside the Federal Courts.

On the 26th the Secretary of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee published a card denying that negotiations were going on or that communications were being had between that organization and the Sand

Yex., on the 20th, where he received an en-

# Arrest of Dr. Dix's Tormentor.

BADYCMORE, Md., March 24. Joux B. Grinler was lately sen-most to sixty days' imprisonment in the Jour B. Gribler was lately sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the Chicago Jaif for having attempted to bribe a juror in a civil case before one of the city courts. A private detective named Patten, who is said to have been the go-between and to have been the go-between and to have pall the money, was arrested at Wamego, Kansas, on the Edd.

On the 24th Judge Moran, of the Cook County (Ill.) Circuit Court, rendered a decision substantially holding that paragna not fresholders are debarred from serving on juries in Illinois. He said the coismon law provided that a freehold qualification was necessary for jurors, and as there was no provision of any State has repealing this prisciple, but, on the contrary, the statute required that "a juror should be free from all ligal exception," he held that non-fresholders were not competent to serve.

The Illinois Supreme Court, in the case of the City of Chicago against the sureties of David A. tage, lately defaulting City Transurer, has lately doclided that the fact has the boundamen algued in blank, leaving certain blanks to its filled, bid not invalidate the bound. The Court held that the sureties algued the paper knowing it to be a bond, and that the coullingent circuit for the fathful performance of this dutter as the sure value of the latter and wrote held the residence, Fittaburgh. He says he does not the sureties algued the paper knowing it to be a bond, and that the coullingent circuit force the fathful performance of the world prevent period from calling at dutter as such official, and in reality each one. which he afterward sent to the set as Treasurer. They made themselves responsible to the fathful performance of his duties as ench official, and in reality each one constituted Gage his agant to complete the band.

A SPECIAL to the Denver Tribune, dated March 29, says Indians had lately attacked a party of six men near Santa Barbana N. M. billing them all. A rew days ago a barn and a smaller without a formal requisition. William Without a formal requisition. Williambuilding at Winfield, Kan., were carried away by a cyclone, and author had been found, not even a fragment, after ten hours' search.

On the 25th the Texas Republican without a formal requisition. Williambuilding at Winfield and says he is a native of Baltimore. Here arrived here Friday ulgit hist, and went to a private residence where Identified by Mrs. Mesker as having acted in a friendly manner toward the halles during equivity. Oursy and the other Ute chiefs left for Cobrado on the syening of the 38th.

The President has nominated A. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mrs. Sans Convention.

On the 25th the Texas Republican and went to a private residence where he was acquainted, and was found there when a greated. He was traced them a traced them to-say to form a saliad!" Not as good a one as this," said his biggage, and many places were instructed by following his biggage, and many places were visited where buggage had one as this," said his wife. "nor as well seasoned."

On the 25th the Texas Republican and went to a private residence where he was acquainted, and was found there when a created he was acquainted. He was traced by following his biggage, and many places were visited where buggage had to seem started in Flushing, Le L, that of constructing houses in sections, which can readily be put together with movable plus.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

-Charles Lamb said of one of his criticas ... The more I think of him, the less I think of him."

who knows nothing about fear. He may be a fool who knows nothing about

No man can get rich by hard work only. It must be directed by a higher intelligence than the beast which bears the burden.

-Evil can make promises, but it has no power to keep them. Virtue, on the other hand, always gives a little

—Fortunes are not generally the re-sult of luck—they are made. Luck is no more reliable in making fortunes than lightning is to split rails. —A countryman attracted considera-ble attention at Titusville, Pa., by stop-ping his wagon in the middle of the

streets and engaging in prayer. -The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald exprosses the opinion that there is more money in the South now than there has been at any previous time since the

—A farmer may by hard toll raise the best crops, but if he has not brains enough to know how and when to sell, somebody else will have all the profit of -The Cleveland (O.) City Council

has voted to erect a bronze or marble statue to the late Leonard Case, who left a great fund for founding an educa-tional institution in that city. -It is not the whitewash on the fence that keeps it together, but the rough posts which no one sees. It is not a man's proteurse that gives him his value, but the motives which are hid-

den from view,

—There is undoubtedly a certain kind of pleasure in sinning, but the after-thought is bitter. One's experience in this direction is like that of the man who said that the first piece eat he ever are turned out to be a Irishman who said that the first

cold potato.

—An English jury having been locked up eight days, the Judge, when discharging them, complimented and thanked them for the great care, attended them. tion and patience which they had given to the case. The only recompense he had power to make was the assurance that he would take care that they were

not called upon to serve again some long time to come." There will be little sympathy felt in this country over the death of Hoag, who killed himself at a walking match who killed himself at a walking match at Glen's Falls. New York, last week Walking matches are the concentrated essence of unmitigated nonsense, and if more of those who indulge in these disgraceful gambling exhibitions were to die, the country in general would be better off.—Detroit Erco Press.

—A coroner's jury in Manchester, Eng., has recommended the presence of reporters at executions. The reason is said to be not because they wanted united descriptions of the seens within the prison, but because "they were

the prizon, but because "they were moved by two thoroughly English feel-ings, the desire that 'fair play' should be given even to a criminal, and an ingrained distrust lest fair play should not be given if only officers were pres-ent. They had an antipathy, an un-reasoning sentiment, perhaps, against having men put out of this world hug-

-Tit for tat is something which very few people relish. We can easily ex-cuse ourselves for cheating a neighbor, but for him to do the same thing to us is an act not to be extenuated or con-doned. To have the measure out of which we sell taken as the measure out of which to sell to us is very hard to bear. "I have weighed the two pounds of butter you sent me this morning." said an irate customer to a dealer in the above-mentioned article, "and am sur-prised to find that it is short weight just three ounces. If that is your way of dealing I must buy my butter some-where else." The butter merchant looked up surprised, but, without de-claring his innocence, replied, "Well, that is very strange, because I put the The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has recently decided that the manal practice by building associations of losning money at more than legal rates of interest to native.

Court of the State of two pounds of sugar I bought of you in the scales, and gave you the full weight in butter." To do as you are done by money at more than legal rates of interest to native of the court of the cour

French engineer, arrived in Chicago from —At the last meeting of the New San Francisco on the 20th. He was banqueted York Academy of Medicine Dr. Henry in the evening by the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest.

General General General San Antonio, rope which is causing a commotion in ofessional circles. The Academy so warmly approved of the paper and the suggestions made in it that a committee was appointed to inquire into the feasipility of introducing the system in that city. The system in Paris is operated as follows: In each police precinct physicians are invited to daclare if they physicians are invited to daclare if they agree to submit to the calls which they may receive during the night. The names and addresses of those who make this declaration will be inscribed on a board posted in the police station. The person in need of a declar will apply at the police station of his or her predict and will select on the board the physician whom he or she may prefer. A policeman will accompany the person to the doctor's house and the physician to the patient's residence, and the visit of the patient's residence. once made, will take him home again. On leaving him he will give him a check for ten francs, which will be paid at sight by the cashier of the prefecture depolice. According to the means of the patient, which will be subjected to a slight investigation, the administra-tion will demand the amount of the fee paid to the doctor, or, should the patient be unable to pay, the adminis-tration will take care of the date.

Exortsu holders of the old repudi-ated Mississippi bonds which bear date of 1840 have made a proposition to forego the interest for forty years amounting to about \$13,000,000. They thus propose that the State shall new bonds to the amount of \$7,000,000, the amount of the original issue, and that the new bonds shall bear interest for the first year, beginning on the 1st of January, 1879, the first payment, be-ing July, 1879, at the rate of three per centam per annum, increasing and after the first year at the rate of per centum per annum until the origi-nal rate is reached.

KEFLES, the astronomer, was one day called by his wife from his study of the natural forces to dinner, and a salad was laid on the table. "Dost thou thank," said he to his spouse, " that if leaves of lettuce and drops of oil and vincers, and fromestic to the leaves of setuce and drops of oil and vincers, and fromestic to the leaves of the salad states." vinegar and fragments of hard-boiled aggs had been in circulation from eter-nity in chaos, change could have as-

The Virginia Scoute Recalcitrant.

The Virginia Senate is acrely dis-tressed by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Judge Coles, indicted in the Federal Court for the Western District of Virginis, upon a charge of excluding all colored citizens from juries on account of their race, color and previous condition of servitude, and in violation of the act of March 15. For this offense Judge Coles was indicted in the United States Court, and ounvicted and sentenced in investment. States Court, and convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. The point made before the Supreme Court was that his arrost and imprisonment were unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his rights and the rights of Virginia, and the inferier court had no jurisdiction to proceed against him. The Supreme Court were of a different opinion, and held that the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution means that no the Federal Constitution means that no gency of the State, nor of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person withexerted, shall deny to any person with-in its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, and whoever, by virtue of his public position under a State Gov-ernment, deprives another of property, life or liberty, without due process of law, or denies or takes away the equa law, or denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the Constitutional inhibition. In regard to the particular offense of Judge Coles, the Court said that the selection of Jurors was a ministerial, not a Judicial act, and being charged with the performance of that duty, although he derived his authority from the State, Judge Coles was bound, in the discharge of his duty, to obey the Federal Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof. This is the case which has roused the patriotic indignation of the Virginia Senate to the point which has roused the patriotic indigna-tion of the Virginia Senate to the point of adopting a preamble and resolutions denouncing the decision of the Su-preme Court. The preamble recites that "the decision threatens the very existence of State governments as dis-tinct soversimities, and it, places the that sovereignties, and it places the judiciary of the State completely under the control of the United States, and, if followed to the logical results, will enable the United States Congress to coeros the State States Congress to coeros the State Fudiciary, as well as the State Executive and Legislative De-partments in all matters, thus destroy-ing every vestige of State savereignty —a most alarming doctrine to all who a most alarming doctrine to all who value the blessings of liberty, for the security of which the United States Constitution itself was established and ordained." The resolutions urge Virginia's Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the repeal of all laws of Congress which tend to the exercise of powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, especial-ty of that act under which the decision mentioned was rendered, and they re-quest the Governor to communicate opies of the resolutions to the Govern

rs of the several States, with a view o having the Legislatures thereof take The Virginia Senste deserves and will doubtless receive the thanks of the Democratic party for thus promptly rushing to the defense of the doctrine of State sovereignty, but its action will only excite the contempt of sensible men. The decision of the Supremo Court in the case referred to appounce no new doctrine. It simply declares in no new doctrine. It simply declares in effect that no State, and no department or officer of a State, can perform an act forbidden by a law of the United States, made in accordance with the Constitu-tion, without incurring the condemna-tion of the Supreme Court, to be en-forced by the condemnaforced by the entire power of the Na-tion, if necessary. To this extent the decision does attack and overthrow the decision does attack and overthrow the doctrine of State sovereignty, but, as we said before, the decision announces nothing new. It is simply a reaffirmation of the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States and the laws made under it. The Virginia Senate says the decision, "if followed to the logical results, will enable the United States Congress to coerce the State judiciary, as well as the State Ex-United States Congress to coerce the State Judiciary, as well as the State Excentive and Legislative departments in all matters;" to which we reply that the United States Government has a perfect right to coerce all State officers into obedience with United States laws passed in accordance with the Constitution thereof. There is no hardship in this doctrine. It does not extend nor enlarge the powers of Congress or the National Government in any way. It simply declares the doctrine of the Constitution simply declares the doctrine of the Con-stitution, which, followed to its logical results, means only that State laws and State officers, legislative, executive and judicial, must yield to the Consti-tution and laws of the United States The opposite doctrine, followed to its logical results, would lead to com-plete emasculation of the National

tovernient, and would have every citizen of a State, superior to the Constitu-tion of the United States.—Indianapo-More Exodus Testimony.

Government, and would make not only

Ex-State Senator Burch, of Louisian appeared before the Senate Exodus Investigation Committee on the 15th, and proceeded to enlighten Dan Voorhees and his colleagues as to the condition of affairs, from the colored standpoint in Louisiana. He said the efforts by Democrats last winter to pass the "Chain-gang law" and the uncertainty "Chain-gang law" and the uncertainty of the status of colored people under Democratic rule prevented many from making the usual labor contracts in January and February this year, and the result was already observable in the large number of colored people who had moved from the planting districts into the cities and towns on the banks of the rivers, so as to take advantage of opportunities for transportation to the West. He grouped the causes of exodus under live heads, vizi Fear on the part of colored people of class legislation against them by Democratic legislators; fear of interference with their educational privileges, the uncertainty of obtaining homes and insecurity of tion against them by Democratic legislators; fear of interference with their educational privileges, the uncertainty of obtaining them; interference with their religious and personal rights and fear of distranchisement. He thought it not improbable that protection of his people in all their rights would produce the effect upon them it has produced in the case of Irish, and German, and English immigrants that had found house and educational arts had found house and educational arts had found house. glish immigrants that had found homes and educational advantages and civil and educational advantages and civil and political rights in this country. He believed that in right and justice the experiment should be tried. It would at least stop the exodus of his race. To the great charge in the political complexion of voters in some parishes within the last few years, as shown by the election returns, he instanced Quachta Parish, where in 1876 from 1.200 to 1,500 Republican and 1820 or 500 Democratic cotes were cast, while at the last election the leading Democratic candidate polled 1,976 and the Republican candidate only 11 votes. This and similar changes, he said, were accomplished by Democratic County Returning Boards. From five to seven police jurors were form-

erly elected to each parish as supervisors of election. Subsequently the Democrats passed the law authorizing Gov. Nichols to appoint five. The ad-Gov. Nichols to appoint five. The additional police jurors appointed were all Democrats, and this gave the Democrats a majority of the police jurors or County Returning Boards, as the witness called them in every parish in the State, with one exception, and in this exceptional parish the Republican majority. jority were driven away by armed Democrats. He thought it was not necessary for Democrats to use force now to carry elections, as the legal machinery they have devised enables them 'to count out any one they choose.'' The witness was then asked by Mr. Voorhees to explain how it was that in so many parishes where colored Re-publicans outnumber white Democrats publicans outnumber white Democrats so largely they do not defend themselves and prevent the wrongs it is alleged they suffer from. In reply Burch stated that when it is remembered that these white Democrats are the same people who, when engaged in rebellion, it required the expenditure of millions of treasure, the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, and over four years of time to subdue; that while it is borne in mind that ever since the collapse of the rebellion, the whites have kept up their military organization, and an army of them, drilled and trained fighters, exists to-day, it is absurd to expect a negro "with a hoe in his hand" to resist these men. The witness admitted that affairs were quieter now than in 1874, when the State was under Republican rule; that negroes were persecuted more than than now, but quiet persecutions, he said, are being carried on, which result in driving away from their parishes representative colored ment to a misch greater extent than under Republican rule.—Washington Telegram, March 25. so largely they do not defend them

#### POLITICAL PARAGRAPES.

Ber "Take me as your candidate, pay what you owe me, or go without the Electoral vote of New York," is Tilden's modest demand on the Cincin-nati Convention.—Daylon (Ohio) Jour-

Field on the Election laws, Field on negro jurors, and Field on Pacific Railways will be rich reading if the Cincinnati Convention nominates him for the Presidency. A more bigoted Bourbon than Field doesn't live.

The Republican party demands ir elections and no frauds, while the Democracy want free frauds and no election. There is no instance on rec-ord of the latter favoring a law to re-strain election frauds. — Indianapolis

In Governor Garcelon's speech at Auburn, Me., Saturday night, he said that if the voters believed he had "fearlessly performed" his duty under the law and the Constitution, he wanted them to vote the Democratic ticket on Monday; but if they did not so believe, then they cought to vote the Resetting then they ought to vote the Republican ticket. They compiled with the request and gave a Republican majority of 449. Last year the Republican majority was eleven.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

Democrats was held the other evening in New York City, about eight hundred being present, and from the character of the speeches made and the applause which was evoked by expressions of undying enunity to Tildeniam it was evident that Tammany has not buried the hatchet, but has it in hand, sharp as to edge and threateningly poised, ready for the renewal of last November's fierce and successful fight against Tilden. The braves who followed the lead of John Kelly have just sounded the war-whoop again, and it behooves the ancient usufruct to look sharp after

Boy Dorsheimer, Belmont, and the York have met with a rebuff from Gramercy Park. One of their agents called on Mr. Tilden for the purpose of suggressing to the old man that he and John Kelly withdraw from the field of collisies of the collisies. politics and permit the Democrats of the Empire State to close the bloody chasm and unite under a common leader. To this the venerable cipherer replied that if anybody retreats it must be Kelly; that the cause which he (I'll-den) represents is a National one, and that Kelly is but a gross type of a ward politician, who, but for his conduct at the politician, who, but for his conduct at St. Louis, would never have been heard of outside the purlieus of New York.

Since the 30th of last June, United States Marshals all over the eountry have been discharging their du-ties without receiving a cent from the ties without receiving a cent from the National Treasury. This is due to the fact that Congress adjourned at the extra session without making an appro-priation for their payment, this being part of the Democratic plan to bulldoze and embarrass the Government. The Deficiency bill to pay the Marshals, which will come up soon, is almost cer-tain to provoke lively debate, and may open up the same field, which was trav-erzed during the extra session. The ersed during the extra session. The Democrats are trying very hard to sup-press their gall, but this measure will test their self-control to the utmost. It is eminently right and just in itself, but for that very reason is hateful to the Democracy.—*Indianopolis Journal*.

# The Maine Conspiracy.

The Legislative Committee inquiring nto the conduct of ex-Governor Garcestates that Garcelon, while evincing a willingness to disclose everything, was infirm in his memory, and failed to give a satisfactory reason for his course. When the evidence was laid before him, he censed to longer defend the counting-out, and passionately declared his own innocence, and declared that a Judas among the Council had done the

A. In all such cases, the results invariably counted out Republican cardidates and counted in I usion candidates.

A. The result was reached by refusing to allow Republican ecroes to be corrected.

O. The rules here laid down sures strictly applied to relest Republicans returns, and not applied to secure a Pasion results.

A. Many of these rules were cydently invoked to secure a Pasion Regislature.

A. Three likegal and fraudulent acts were part of a premediated plan to secure a Posion to severa a Posion to courte and the Governor and Legislature, and the Governor and Council must have been partles to it.

B. Different appropriations by the Legislature have been diverted, from their legitles.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The Proshyterian Church of England requires its foreign missionaries to come home once every seven years.

—Connected with Mr. Spurgeon's church in London are twenty Sunday-schools, five hundred teachers and five thousand eight hundred and fifty-three scholars.

scholars.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference, one of the oldest Methodist Conferences in the country, has just concluded its annual session. It reports 53,784 members and 4,368 probationers, 179 local preachers, and 358 churches valued at \$2,472,050, on which there is an indebtedness of \$330,000.

an indebtedness of \$330,000.

—A grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Armstrong, one of the first missionaries of the American Board to the Sandwich Islands, was christoned recently at Saybrook, Conn., "Kulani," a Hawaiian name (signifying "From the skies,") chosen by King Kalakana I., who was a playmate of the child's father.

-The receipts of the American Board for January amounted to \$51,160. For the first five months of the linaucial year the donations aggregated \$151, 569.29; the legacies \$55,860.87, a total of \$167,430.13. This is an advance beyoud the average for the corresponding months during the preceding three years of about twenty per cent.

—The number of Protestants in France does not exceed 650,000. Of this number 560,000 belong to the Re-formed Church, 80,000 to the Lutheran, and 10,000 to other bodies. In German-austris there are \$87,000 Protestants, of whom 249,000 are Lutherans and 118,000 of the Reformed Church; but

Il8,000 of the Reformed Church; but these figures represent only ten per cent of the population of that country.

—Good use is made of converts in China as colporteurs and teachers. In the presbytery of Shantung several ap-proved mon have spent the entire year, others several months, itinerating and circulating books and tracts in rugions extending over from two hundred to extending over from two hundred to three hundred miles inland. They re-ceived and expected no compensation beyond the plainest food, not exceeding cost \$8 per month for each person.

-The Bishop of Manchester said at an ordination service, the other day, liness than in controversy. He said he was not asliamed to confess that he could not get up any interest in many of the questions of the day. He cared little for the shape or color of vestments, the form of bread used in communion, candies on the altar lighted or unlighted, or anything of the sort. They did not concern the weightier matters of the gospel.

—Fourteen thousand elergymen of the Church of England have united in a memorial to their Bishops, asking them to support earnestly measures for the further restriction of the trade in intoxicating liquors. They are convinced, they say, that the condition of the people "can never be greatly improved, whether intellectually, physically or religiously, so long as intemperance extensively prevails among them, and that interpresses are supported by the same of the same Intemperance will prevail so long as temptations to it abound on every side."

— A year or so ago a Dr. E. W. Kirby, of Philadelphia, organized a new branch of Methodism, calling it "The Methodist Church." The conference was composed of some ten or twelve ministers, and there were several con-gregations. At the second meeting of the conference, held recently, several of the ministers and delegates, representing four churches, together with the secretary, left the conference, be-cause of dissatisfaction with the rulings of the President, Dr. Kirby, and organ-ized as an association of independent Methodist churches in correspondence with the Maryland association.

— Germany, with a population of 42,000,000, has 60,000 schools and an attendance of 6,000,000 pupils; Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 84,000,000, has 58,000 schools and has 20,000 schools and 1,000,000 papers, Italy, with a population of 28,000,000, has 47,000 schools and 1,900,000 papels; and Russia, with a population of 74,000,000, has 32,000 schools and 1,100,-

 A thanksgiving service has been held at Isandula, in Natal, and at other held at Isandula, in Natal, and at other places where there are Anglican churches, At Isandula, the scene of the great disaster to the English troops, the burial office was said and the communion administered by the Bishop, who said he had three objects in holding that service at Isandula: (1) That the bodies of Christian men should not be left without one word of peace and love being said over their graves; (2) that the protecting hand of Providence might be recognized, and (3) that a practical outcome of the work might be the establishment of a mission. It is the establishment of a mission proposed to erect a church on the spot where the service was held.

#### He Drove a Sharp Bargain.

A nice young man employed in a cigar-store on King street. Toronto, resolved the other day to present his intended with a nice pair of boots. He accordingly procured her measure and went into one of the fashionable stores on King street and purchased a two-dollar pair of boots. In order to make the present aupear more valuable. on and Council has made a report. It the present appear more valuable he states that Garcelon, while evincing a marked five dollars (the amount of a week's wages, we think's upon the soles of the boots, and at his request the clerk put a receipted bill for five dollars into one of the boots. The presentation was made, and the le happy as lovers should be. But mark the sequel. The girl examined the boots in the daylight and was not satis-fied. She was convinced that her lover had been cheated in the purchase of such a pair of boots at that price. She decided to go and change them and obtain a better bargain. The next day sae appeared in the store and solicited a pair of boots, price four dollars, and politely returned the boots for which she said her husband had paid five dolbars. The receipted bill was produced and the bootman found it was imposs ble to go "behind the returns." The smart girl took her four-dollar pair of boots and obtained one dollar in money and went home happy and satisfied. The boot-seller sent a bill for three dollars to the young man, who promptly paid the difference, but he thinks that girl knows more than he shought, al-though he has been going with her so long.—Thronto Graphic.

-William Smoak, a patriarchal German of 97, living in Orangeburgh County, South Carolina, has 13 children, 189 grandchildren, 460 great grandchildren and 79 of the next generation. Total number of descendants 691, of whom 575 are living. Mr. Smoak's wife died a few years ago, but lived to see her youngest and thirteenth child a grand-mother.